

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Government of Victoria proposes to call for TENDERS for the extension of the FIDMOUTH RAILWAY (thenceforth, of the NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY (18 miles long) in the first week of February, 1870.

A period of one month from the above date will be given to contractors to prepare their tenders.

FRANCIS LONGMORE,
Commissioner for Railways and Roads,
Secretary's Office, Melbourne,
December 31, 1869.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons securing their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amount to ..	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds ..	£180,000
The Accumulated Fund exceeds ..	£600,000
Reserve for London Office ..	£100,000
Claims paid to Members ..	£300,000
Reserve Fund ..	£50,000

THE ASSETS.

OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectus, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's Agents.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. BALSTON, Secretary.

Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Grants, Indefinite Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowment. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

W. H. Mackenzie, agent, 95, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF S.A.

W. H. Mackenzie, Agent, 95, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited).

Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.

W. H. Mackenzie, Agent, 95, Pitt-street.

ROSEWOOD COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Mr. A. H. J. BAARS has been appointed Secretary to this Company, and all communications are requested to be addressed to him.

H. H. BAUMCHAMP, Chairman.

14, Spring-street, Sydney, 30th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £300,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £1,123,000.

Insurance effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by rebuilding made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, ORFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.

United capital, £2,500,000.

George Thorne, Secy, 2, de V. Lamb, Esq., Chief Office for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

Inspector-General of Police.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A BRANCH of this Bank is now open at TRUNKY CREEK, for the purpose of gold and the transaction of general Banking Business.

SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

Bank of New South Wales, 25th December, 1869.

THE CITY TRADING COMPANY.

This Bank is now open at TRUNKY CREEK, for the purpose of gold and the transaction of general Banking Business.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

Inspector-General of Police.

TENDERS.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 2nd January, 1870.

SITE FOR LOOK-UP, GLEBE, &c.

TENDERS are invited to be sent to the undersigned before noon on MONDAY, the 31st instant, from persons willing to sell the fee-simple of an allotment of ground, of a quarter of an acre or thereabouts.

Reference would be given to a site within the area bounded by the Gledbe, St. John's, and Parramatta Roads. The lowest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

JNO. MEKILL, Inspector-General of Police.

TWO BUILDERS—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 10th January, for the Erection and Completion of 2 Bachelors' Houses, at Woolloomooloo. Plans and specification with the Architect, F. H. REUBEN, 142, Pitt-street.

TWO BUILDERS—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 7th January, for the Erection and Completion of a Villa at Maribyrnide. Plans and specification with the Architect, F. H. REUBEN, 142, Pitt-street.

TWO BUILDERS—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 24th instant, for the erection and completion of a STORE in George-street. For plans and specification apply to F. H. REUBEN, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TENDERS—Tenders—Tenders required for the DRAINAGE of houses. Information relating thereto can be obtained at No. 51, George-street, Brickfield-hill, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. This day and to-morrow.

TENDERS required for flagging, kerbing, and guttering. U. SLADE, Barrister-at-Law, 10, Col. Darlinghurst.

BOROUGH OF CAMPBELLTOWN—TENDERS will be received up to 10 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY next, the 4th January, 1870, for forming Lyons Road, Parkes and Frederick streets. Particulars can be obtained on application at the City Engineer's Office. The Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Mayor,
WILLIAM J. HOWE, Council Clerk.

Campbelltown, 31st December, 1869.

BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC.

ACCOUNT BOOKS—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, and Cash Books. Pocket Ledgers, and Cash Books, with lock and key—also all styles of Binding.

W. R. FIDDLINGTON, Importer.

FOLIO ALBUMS, Scrap Books, Photographic Albums, Scrap Books, Portable Morocco Writing Cases, and all kinds of Stationery.

W. R. FIDDLINGTON, Importer.

DRAWING BOOKS, Solid Sketching Blocks, Blotting Books, Solid Blotting Blocks, South's Metallic Books, Pen Racks, Pen Cleaners, Solid Case Ink, best quality.

W. R. FIDDLINGTON, Importer.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC for 1870, price 1s, post 1d, is the cheapest and most useful almanac published in the Australian colonies.

By J. J. MOORE, Publisher, 520, George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, J. J. MOORE'S SELECTED BOOKS—CATALOGUE OF NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS—1000 pages, crown 8vo.—comprises the titles of upwards of 10,000 really well-selected books in every department of literature, with their prices and prices absolutely arranged.

This Catalogue will be found to be invaluable to all classes of book-buyers.

Sent post free on application.

J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, 560, George-street, Sydney.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE for 1870, 10s. 6d., by post 11s. 6d. The Gates Ajar, 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 9d.

Science and the Bible, by Bishop Perry, 6s., post 6s. 6d. Australian Almanac, 1870-71, edited by Henry Kendall, 1s., by post 1s. 3d.

WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

COOKE'S ALMANAC and Postal Guide, the best and cheapest, only 6d. W. A. COOKE, 570, George-street.

5—QUICK Cream-Iced Note Paper, 1s. post free, 1s. 6d. W. A. COOKE, 570, George-street.

COOKE'S is the largest and cheapest ALMANAC. 6s. 6d. only 6d., post free 5d., 570, George-street.

BLACK & WHITE—A variety of pictures of Australia, 1s. 6d., post free, 1s. 9d., CLARK, 25, Hunt-street.

EXQUISITELY performed and illuminated SACRIFICES.

THE SYDNEY WARATAH, 26 unrated yards of city and harbour, 2s. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

UP IN A BALLOON GALOP, by Walter Rice, illustrated, 2s. 6d. post free. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES—Our new and extensive assortment of stock, made specially for this year, and, as of course, at a very low price.

MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street South, next to William Long's.

FURNITURE ETO.

ANDREW LENKMAN, late of Castle-street, Sydney, having had thirty-five years' experience in this colony, is now a manufacturer and importer of furniture of every description, and is prepared to purchase at auction or privately for those who may favour him with their commands, and is willing to appraise and value furniture, and attend surveyors to supply every article connected with the furnishing business, and especially solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands, that he will give them his orders strict attention, and that his charges will be found to be extremely moderate.

His residence is at 113, Pitt-street, or Hunter's Hill, will be instantly attended to.

HORSEHAI, Flock, Fibre, and Fawn Mattresses, best and cheapest in the colony. J. Lawler, 216, Pitt-street.

MATRASSES Cleaned and Remade by Steam. J. Lawler, 216, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, a Baker's Patent MANGLE, cheap. Gloucester-street, op. the Roman Catholic Church.

FOR SALE, a FRATHER BED, Apply Mrs. Phillips, No. 1, Francis-street, Gledbe.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETO.

FIRST-CLASS BRICKS for SALE, mill-tempered clay, 20 per cent. better than hand-tempered; delivered at 42 5s per 1000.

H. RUSSELL, North Shore.

MARYBOROUGH PINE—Orders received for above rough or dressed, from the Dundath Steam Saw Mills, by E. F. WATKINS, Kent-street North.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles, ROLFE, Circular Quay.

MARYBOROUGH HOOF and KAURI PINE, the first-class Timber from the Union Steam Saw Mills, Maryborough. Orders to any extent executed by J. E. NORTH and CO., Agents, 278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

MARBLE LIMB and PORTLAND CEMENT—Fresh shipment at Company's Depot, S. King-st. W. LAW.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

Before Mr. District Court Judge SIMPSON.

ELWIN J. WATSON.

This was an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus. The grounds of the defence were that the defendant had not been duly served with a summons, and that he knew nothing about the case, and that he was not a party to it.

For the plaintiff, Mr. J. E. NORTH and CO., Agents.

278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

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METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

LORD DERBY.

(From the Daily News.)

One of the most daily and graceful figures which have mingled in the political life of our time has been removed from it. Lord Derby is dead. At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning he breathed his last at his residence, Knowsley Park, near Liverpool. The venerable statesman, who seems especially to have been one of the blue bloods of the aristocracy, has passed from time to time withdrawn from public life. It caused his retirement from office in 1868; and now its accumulated effects, acting upon a system worn out by its attacks and enfeebled by the approach of old age, have proved mortal. The patience with which Lord Derby bore excruciating sufferings, the fortitude with which he made head against them, and came, when a great occasion summoned him, shattered in frame but unbroken in spirit, to his place at the Council Board of the House of Lords, offered one of the heroic spectacles of the age. He was no howling Philistine. Of late the signs have been many that the struggle could not last long. Each attack as it subsided left him weaker to the recurring malady. For some time Lord Derby has been but the pale shadow of himself. The brilliant flashes of spirit, the dashing assault, the adroit parry were wanting, and young listeners could scarcely understand the fame of the orator, and the storm of feelings which he is reported once to have stirred, and which raged about him as he spoke. Lord Derby himself was conscious of the change. On the last great historic occasion on which he addressed his peers the veteran leader touched all hearts, and lifted them above the level of political strife by a solemn allusion to that which is destined to be a permanent part of our history. He was an old man, he said—past three-score years and ten; his official life had come to its close; his political life had nearly reached its term; and, in the course of things, his natural life could not be long continued. With the solemnity of a man who feels himself standing on the brink of the grave, Lord Derby protested against the great political and ecclesiastical revolution in Ireland which was then in process of accomplishment. In perfect consistency with his whole career, his last efforts were spent in resistance, entirely honest and patriotic, but entirely mistaken, right-hearted but wrong-headed, to the great State-scheme of justice and policy which constituted Mr. Gladstone's latest title to the gratitude of his countrymen. Scarcely four months have passed since Lord Derby spoke; and obituary writers are busy with him. Of the statesman who entered public life nearly at the same period as he, Lord Russell, considerably his senior, is now the sole survivor. These Nestors of politics have lived to see not only a new generation, but a second and a third succeeding them in the functions of government. Lord Derby's career was shaped during its whole extent by causes which run back to a state of society and opinion so different from our own as to admit of being treated with a large impartiality.

The late Lord Derby was the representative of a family as old as English history, and the wearer of a peerage which goes back to the fifteenth century. Long before that time the house of Stanley had furnished "Captains of the Kings" to the Isle of Man and Lord Derbys to Ireland. The battles of Bosworth, of Flodden Field, and of Worcester are events in its family history; and the well known passages of Shakespeare and of Scott, in which the name of Stanley figures, are at once part of our national poetry, and rank among the household words of Knowsley. The Stanleys have in old days made kings, conspired against them, and died for them. In our time they have furnished their Sovereign with Prime Ministers and Secretaries of State. The doctrine of Horace, "*fortes creantur fortibus et bonis*," has seldom been more plausibly illustrated than in their family history the traditions and spirit of which were conspicuously, though unconsciously, inherited by the late Earl.

Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of Derby, was born at Knowsley Park, in Lancashire, on the 26th of March, 1799. His father, who was hereditary peer to the Earldom of Derby, to which he afterwards succeeded, then bore the courtesy title of Lord Stanley. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. George Horby. The grandfather of the late Lord Derby had married, in second nuptials, the celebrated actress Miss Farren; the line of descent, however, in the peerage proceeds from the Earl's former union with a daughter of the Duke of Hamilton. The father of the late Earl was a strong Whig; but his tastes lay rather in the direction of natural history than politics. He was President of the Linnean and Zoological Societies; and the Derby Museum in Liverpool bears witness not only to his generosity and popular sympathy, but to his zeal, knowledge, and resources as a collector. It is curious to note the same keen taste for natural history in that branch of the common stock of which Lord Stanley of Alderley is the representative. The late Bishop Stanley, of Norwich, the father of the present Dean of Westminster, was an eminent ornithologist; and the comparatively early death of the bishop's eldest son, a captain in the Royal Navy, interrupted a career of scientific as well as of professional promise. The young Edward Stanley, whose career we are now reviewing, was educated first at Eton and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished for his classical attainments, obtaining the Chancellor's Prize for a Latin poem on "Syra-cuse." Mr. Stanley's Greek and Latin, like reading and writing, in Dobson's theory of human knowledge, probably came by nature—that is to say, they were due rather to an almost intuitive penetration into the genius and mechanism of the two tongues than to the pursuit of the ordinary rules of study; for, in spite of his brilliant but irregular University successes, he quitted Oxford without taking his degree. His school and university life left a traceable influence on his career. The Eton of his boyhood was much what Eton is only now ceasing to be. It was a place of *strenua inertia*, where those who might learn if they took the pains to teach themselves; and where lads of high spirit, active temperament, and physical strength loathed, and hated, and fought, and went through the training of amateur athletes. Lord Lytton, in the "New Timon," has happily hit off the features of the place as they were reflected in Lord Derby's character:—

"Nor rosy, nor tall, his freshness can destroy.
And time still leaves all Eton in the boy.
He sits in the class, and he fights like a king.
Even at the feast his place is in the ring.
And dainties game-cocks surround the board,
And the old game-cocks surround the board."
The Oxford of that day was unfortunately very different from the Oxford of our time. It was in what Lord Derby himself has called the "pre-scientific" period. Political economy, modern history, jurisprudence, all those studies which are now held to be in an especial degree the instruments of statesmanship, were then neglected. If the youthful Liberalism of Mr.

Stanley had found there the basis and discipline which Oxford now supplies, his political life might have been changed. It was the want of this groundwork of knowledge and ordered thought that made his career brilliant but unproductive—all flower and little fruit. He belonged to the race of classical, as opposed to the modern school of economical, statesmen. To him the Parliament, in which he was absent to enter, was a conference of chiefs, like the Hellenic councils.

From the University to the House of Commons was then but a single step with men of Mr. Stanley's high rank and brilliant promise. In the year 1820, when he was barely of age, he was elected member for the now abolished and almost forgotten borough of Stockbridge, in Hants. It was the year of the accession of George IV., of the Cato-street conspiracy, of the Queen's trial and acquittal. Discontent, suffering, and agitation pervaded the country; and the Government met the evil by prosecutions for high treason and sedition. The goals were full of honest Reformers, and of dishonest demagogues and their dupes. Lord Liverpool's protracted Administration had still more than half a dozen years of life in it; and the policy of Eton and of the good sense of Peel counteracted by the good sense of Peel the generous impulses of Canning. The spectacle of sedition, and of demagoguery practising on it, which met Mr. Stanley at the threshold of his career, had probably a good deal to do with the form which his opinions ultimately assumed; though the seeds now grown, did not germinate until later. For nearly four years he had the prudence to be a silent member; and the subject on which he first opened his lips was one not very congenial, it might have been thought, to his temperament or attractive to his ambition. It was the Manchester Light Bill. The fact which, in choosing such a theme for his *debut* in the House of Commons, avoided the chances of a great oratorical failure, while declining an opportunity of a great success, showed a sound Parliamentary instinct. His success, however, even with his unpromising material, was indisputable. Harnard, which in those days was critical, praised the clearness and ability of the speech; and Sir James Mackintosh, with his usual generosity and discernment, paid his tribute of admiration to the young orator. "Mackintosh upon Stanley upon the Manchester Gas Bill," is a somewhat curious combination of text and comment. In Mr. Stanley's second speech, in the same session, he made the step from parochial to imperial topics. Mr. Hume, who in this matter as in many others was before his time, submitted a resolution to the House of Commons to the effect "that it is expedient to inquire whether the present Church Establishment of Ireland be not more than commensurate to the services to be performed, both as regards the number of persons employed and the incomes they receive." Mr. Stanley, little thinking that less than ten years later he himself, as a Minister of the Crown, would carry the Church Temporalities Bill which gave effect to Mr. Hume's principle, opposed the motion to the uttermost, "in a speech," says the *Annual Register* of that year, "worthy of the cause which he defended, and of the heir of a house than which the country can boast of none more noble." He proved conclusively his preeminent ability as a debater, and gave ominous indication of his want of precedence as a statesman. The year 1825 was a blank in Mr. Stanley's oratorical career. Early in 1826, he distinguished himself by a speech, which has often been quoted against him. On the 6th of April, on the order for the third reading of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill, he moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months. "He would undertake," he said, "to show that the advantages of cheapness and rapidity which were expected from this bill would by no means result from it," and he speedily became lost in the maze of statistics by which he had satisfied himself of this conclusion, and from which he drew the conclusion that "the House were bound to interfere and prevent this mad and extravagant speculation from being carried into effect." The House took a sounder view than Mr. Stanley of his obligations, and read the bill a third time by a majority of more than two to one. The effect upon the reputation of Lord Derby it would be difficult to compute. Considerable as his attitude, it is interesting to find Mr. Stanley, supporting with much fervour the proposal of Mr. Secretary Canning for a temporary relaxation of the Corn-laws in order to meet the distress then prevailing in the manufacturing districts.

At the general election of 1826 Mr. Stanley quitted the borough of Stockbridge for that of Preston, a constituency in which, by old custom, a suffrage practically universally existed. So numerous were the voters that in the year following his election Mr. Stanley was obliged to bring in a bill to alter the mode of taking the poll. "At present," he pleaded, "it was impossible that all the inhabitants could be polled." The evil was, however, unremedied until the year of 1832, when the new Parliamentary reform formed an epoch in Mr. Stanley's political life. It witnessed the beginning of his official career. Early in 1827, Lord Liverpool and his long Ministry gave signs of wearing out together. When the proofs of the Premier's incapacity became glaring, Mr. Canning was called by a reluctant Sovereign to the place of First Minister. It is not necessary to relate in this place the intrigues of the period. The ultra-Tory section of the late Liverpool Cabinet withdrew from the Duke of Wellington, Lord Eldon, Mr. Peel, and others, forced him to seek an alliance with the Whigs. Lord Goderich, Lord Dudley, and Lord Palmerston were induced to enter the reconstituted Government. Mr. Brougham, Mr. Tennyson, and Sir Francis Burtet gave promise of age and support. Among the rising young politicians Mr. Stanley's opinions in the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley was conspicuous; and Mr. Canning was naturally eager to enlist his services. He became Under-Secretary for the Colonies, with Lord Goderich for his immediate chief. When Mr. Canning died, a few months after his accession to office, Lord Goderich succeeded to the Premiership. Mr. Huskisson took the Colonial Department, and Mr. Stanley resigned office. He explained his reasons for doing so in a speech of remarkable ability, which it is curious now to look back upon. Mr. Stanley had no trust in the principles of the new Administration. He doubted their allegiance to a Liberal foreign policy, to free trade, and the Catholic claims. He implored them to put themselves in harmony with the spirit of the time. "I am convinced," he said, "that the old and stubborn spirit of the Toryism that is yielding to the liberality of the age—that the Tories of the old school, the sticklers for inveterate abuses under the name of the wisdom of our ancestors, the *laudatores temporis acti*, are giving way on all sides—that the spirit which supported the Holy Alliance, the friend of despotism rather than the advocate of struggling freedom, is hastening to the

late it merits, and that all its attendant evils are daily becoming matters which belong to history alone. I have hopes that the gentlemen who no longer than a year ago played so much ancient and exploded Toryism on their exclusion, with the recovery of their offices have recovered their good humour—that office have brought them to their senses, and have shown them how blind they were to the real interests of the country." It was given to Mr. Stanley once to use this language, often to hear and to be the object of it, and to exemplify, in different circumstances and a milder form, the bigoted and reactionary spirit which he denounced. From the autumn of 1828 until 1831, during the administration of Lord Goderich and the Duke of Wellington, and until the accession of Lord Grey to power, Mr. Stanley remained out of office. In debate he distinguished himself by advocating a fixed duty on corn, or, in default, "such a scale of duties as low as possible, at the same time giving the agriculturist fair profits." He voted for the disfranchisement of Great Bedford, and "the enfranchisement of Birmingham, and denounced an unconstitutional and mischievous doctrine, very fashionable with modern Conservatism, of the necessity of a balance of power between the agricultural and manufacturing interests. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Act had the support of his eloquence. When Lord Grey came into power in 1831, Mr. Stanley's eminent Parliamentary position, and his Liberal convictions pointed him out as a valuable ally. The office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, perhaps at that time the most critical in the Government, was accepted by him. On presenting himself to his constituents at Preston for re-election, Mr. Stanley was defeated by the agitator known as "Orator Hunt," and was obliged to find a city refuge in the Borough of Windsor, where he remained until seven years before under Lord Melbourne as Secretary for the Colonies. His success as administrator was but moderate; he had not the patience and largeness of view necessary in so delicate a business. As an orator he was unrivalled; but his great powers were as often formidable to his friends and colleagues as to his opponents. Partly, no doubt, to supply the poverty of debating skill in the House of Lords, but partly also to rid himself of a dangerous coadjutor in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel induced his colleague to accept a Peerage during the lifetime of his father. In 1844, Lord Stanley entered the Upper Chamber as Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe. The well-known lines of Lord Lytton probably gave as true an explanation of Lord Stanley's premature banishment to the House of Lords as is possible in a world of mixed and confused motives—

"Lo! where sits at friend, if barred from the
He scours the ground and volunteers the blow,
And t'ird with conflict over Dan and Sob,
Plants a sly bruise on the nose of Bob,
Decorous Bob, too friendly to reprove,
Suggests fresh fighting in the next remove,
And seven years before under Lord Melbourne
To the prim benches of the Upper School."

In 1845, the threatened famine in Ireland, which completed the work begun by Mr. Cobden in the conversion of Sir Robert Peel to free trade principles, left Lord Stanley unconvinced. He succeeded from the Administration; and from this time dates the separation of the Conservatives into the Peelites and Protectionist sections, a severance healed only by the absorption of the former into the ranks of the Liberal party. The political career of Lord Derby, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1851, from this time must be fresh in the memory of all our readers. During the first Administration of Lord John Russell it was the policy of resistance. Happily, even in the House of Lords, his opposition to those measures which developed the Free-trade policy of Sir Robert Peel was vain; and where, as in the case of the emancipation of the Jews, Lord Derby was able to delay justice, he could not permanently deny it. His three short-lived Administrations are but episodes in the story of Liberal Government. His first Ministry was formed to stem the tide of democracy; it is the vaunt of his last to have granted household suffrage. Cautious Conservative progress finds its chief pride not only in advancing *per saltum*, but the leaps that it takes are leaps in the dark. The history, however, of Conservatism during that past twenty years belongs rather to the biography of Mr. Disraeli than to that of Lord Derby, and a very summary record will suffice here.

When Lord John Russell resigned office in February, 1852, Lord Derby was called upon by the Queen to form a Government. His Ministry was little more than one of continuation. It used the materials that its predecessors in office had left; and a defeat upon its first original measure, the Budget of Mr. Disraeli, led to its resignation, after a ten months' tenure of office. The Administrations of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston occupied the following five years. In February, 1858, Lord Derby again became Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston having resigned on the defeat of the Conspiracy Bill which the Government had introduced at the instance, it was thought, of the French Government, and certainly on the occasion of certain plots alleged to have been concocted in England against the life of the Emperor. The chief measure of Lord Derby's second Ministry, like that of his first, was fatal. A Reform Bill was introduced which aimed to extend without degrading the franchise. On the motion of Lord John Russell the House of Commons passed a resolution that no measure of reform would be satisfactory which did not include a reduction of the borough franchise. Lord Derby dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country. The appeal was given against him; and on the meeting of the newly-elected House in June, 1859, a vote of want of confidence was carried, and Lord Derby and his colleagues resigned office. The Ministry of Lord Palmerston, which followed, is remarkable chiefly for the brilliant financial policy of Mr. Gladstone. The relation of the House of Lords to questions of taxation necessarily debared Lord Derby from taking any conspicuous part in the discussions relating to them; but in 1860 he had the satisfaction of moving and carrying the rejection of the Paper Duty Abolition Bill. The period of Lord Palmerston's second Administration was the period of the American civil war. Lord Derby did not practise the judicious neutrality between the combatants which some eminent members of his party exhibited, very much to the credit of their good sense. But whatever faults of discretion he may have committed were more than compensated by the unsparring devotion of his time, wealth, and energies to the relief of the distress in Lancashire which was consequent upon the cotton famine produced by the war. The accession of Lord Russell to the Premiership on the death of Lord Palmerston; the revival of the reform question; the defeat of the Liberal Government, and its resignation; and

the return of Lord Derby to power for the third time, and the passage by him of a measure of Household Suffrage, form the chapters of a story too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need recounting here. The serious illness which in 1867 led Lord Derby to resign office, did not prevent his giving a strenuous support to his successor, Mr. Disraeli. The history of the two following years is the history of the Irish Church controversy. Lord Derby stood almost alone among eminent Conservative Peers in giving to the Disestablishment Bill of last session the same energetic opposition with which he had encountered the Suspensory Bill of 1867.

Lord Derby's active intellect was not satisfied with the opening afforded to it by political life. His translation of the "Iliad" of Homer gives him more than a respectable rank among men of letters. It may be doubted whether the blank verse of English epic is a metre into which the Homeric lays can be rendered without transforming their character. It would be about as suitable, in the view of some critics, to paraphrase "Chevy Chase" in the style and language of "Paradise Lost." But passing by this question of form, the fire and accuracy of Lord Derby's translation are unquestionable; and his work evinces his command of his own tongue, for poetical not less than for oratorical purpose, his knowledge of Greek, and his interpenetration with the spirit of his author. Besides other exercises in classical translation of slighter kind, Lord Derby was the author of a little book intended, we believe, for young people, on the Christian Parables.

Of Lord Derby's qualities as an orator we have no space to speak. Friends and foes alike admit the poet's appeal—

"Yet who listens with delighted smile
To the pure Saxon of that silver style?"

In the clear style a heart as clear is seen,
Prompt to the rash, revolving from the mean."

Lord Derby was not a great statesman, but he was a great political personality, who will hold his place in the history of England, not for the things he did, and still less for the things he failed to do, but for what he was. He was the last of the barons, the latest and not least perfect example of the properly aristocratic politician, with the faults and virtues, and also with the dignity and fidelity of his order; for even when he seemed to desert principle, he did so under the influence of strongly felt, if erroneously interpreted, obligations, first to his Sovereign, and secondly to his political comrades. But this is not the place to estimate his character and qualities, whether as politician, as orator, or as a man of society and of letters; other opportunities for doing so will present themselves. He was a high-minded, high-bred, high-tempered, prejudiced, knightly Englishman, the modern version of one of his Homeric heroes, in whom all men may find qualities worthy of honour and emulation.

THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

(From the Times.)

THERE is a strike just now in Paris among the linen-drappers which is worthy of more attention than it has received in this country. It has allied itself to the movement which is now going on in the special name of Co-operation. In this country we are acquainted with co-operative societies chiefly as undertakings to furnish the necessities of life to their members on terms less than wholesale prices. In Germany the system is applied to banking and to agriculture. In France it is applied to manufactures and trades, so that the workmen engaged in an establishment have a defined interest in its profits, and are in a manner partners. So it happens that when 5000 linen-drappers are on strike they threaten to work out the principle of co-operation by setting up on their own account in rivalry of the houses they have quitted.

Whatever amount of success may attend this movement, it involves as an immediate problem, in the sign of the times—and we commend it to the notice of political economists and of capitalists.

The men on strike are inadequately described as linen-drappers. It is better to say that they are *magnas de nouveautés*, in which are to be found every species of woven fabric, both as it comes from the loom and as worked into articles for sale,—shirts, aprons, neckties, collars, handkerchiefs, parasols, and myriads of things besides. These shops in Paris are large and important, are scattered all over the town, and generally adopt some name which is not that of the province. Some of the shops are known in London as Marshall and Snelgrove's, Shoolbred's, and so forth; in Paris they are known as the *Magasins de la Paix*, *la Maison de Nouveautés aux Trois Quartiers*, and the like. They have an immense stock of goods, and a corresponding establishment of men and women to look after it. In some the chief business is done very early; in others very late. Thus the business in Paris which requires early rising is for the most part transacted in the neighbourhood of the Halles Centrales, where establishments arrive before day has dawned. Close to the Halles, that monster building, the *Pyramide*, as it is romantically called, transacts the part of its business before 9 in the morning. In other parts of the town, where the workmen are called early to their task, shops of the same order, though of a more humble character, are opened before 6 in the morning, and their goods displayed in the window as early as 7. Each has a staff of male and female clerks, and many have a thought and the reinment of his wife, of his children, or of himself. In the Latin quarter and in the quarter of St. Germain there are the houses called after the Grand Central, the Petit Saint Thomas, and many others. In the neighbourhood of the street and faubourg of St. Honoré, the houses known as the *Louvre* and as the *Tentation*, with their satellites, are open all day and in the afternoon with all the comforts and luxuries of dress that can be had at Lyons, and the like. These shops, which have all quarters and all hours give much life to the Paris streets, are the great *magasins de nouveautés*, dealing, as the name suggests, in the new fashions and all the novelties of wearing apparel.

The business in these establishments, being of enormous variety, is divided into sections. Here is a section devoted to shawls, another to curtains, a third to linen, and so on. Each has a staff of male and female clerks, and many have a thought and the reinment of his wife, of his children, or of himself. In the Latin quarter and in the quarter of St. Germain there are the houses called after the Grand Central, the Petit Saint Thomas, and many others. In the neighbourhood of the street and faubourg of St. Honoré, the houses known as the *Louvre* and as the *Tentation*, with their satellites, are open all day and in the afternoon with all the comforts and luxuries of dress that can be had at Lyons, and the like. These shops, which have all quarters and all hours give much life to the Paris streets, are the great *magasins de nouveautés*, dealing, as the name suggests, in the new fashions and all the novelties of wearing apparel.

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Now nearly every trade in France forms itself into a union, which is called the *Chambre Syndicale*. There is a *Syndicate of Masters or Patrons*, and there is a *Syndicate of Assistants*. The *Syndicate of the Linen-drappers* has been formed, and is a powerful and able to protect its members from the tyranny of any unreasonable master. For years past there has been no outward show of disaffection among the members of the *Syndicate*, which has been gradually feeling its way and gathering strength, until at last, with full confidence of its power, it has decided on a general strike for the attainment of certain ends. The object of the strike are threefold—a reduction of the hours of labour, and an improvement in the wages of those who receive board, and an increase of wages. The chief point, however, is the reduction of

maintained that there should be relays of service. When stipulations to this effect were proposed to the *Syndicate of Masters*, they were met by the most peremptory refusal. Indeed some of the proprietors of the shops bound themselves to an agreement that the first who should yield to the demands of the assistants should forfeit 2000fr. On the other hand, the assistants were no less determined to have their general meeting of the assistants held in the Café des Halles Centrales, a place of general resort on such occasions. Here the young men came forward, one after another, to tell the story of their wrongs—how the masters had taken their revenge by turning them into the streets with their luggage, and how they were without home or money. The president invited those who had no beds to stand on one side, and those who, living in lodgings or at home, could afford to arrange for a wife to a fellow-worker in distress to stand on the opposite side. By this means the men and boys on strike who had neither home nor money at command found friends. And in like manner arrangements were made to provide food for those who were in want. Gradually, as provision was thus made for the creature comforts of those who left work, the example of secession began to spread, and the strike increased in numbers every day. Its success, however, depended on its being a strike of all who held the higher positions in the business. A boy whose chief occupation is that of folding could easily be replaced; but not so a first-class salesman or a first-class buyer. On the other hand, the men who held these posts enjoyed a comparatively enviable lot. Also they were for the most part married, were getting old, and were unwilling to run risks. Therefore, the first-class salesmen, the buyers, and the cashiers remained faithful to their masters, and the strike was at first delayed. But example was contagious in a week many of them had deserted; and now there is a list of twenty-two leading firms in which the chiefs of divisions have joined the strike. There are said to be 12,000 linen-drappers in Paris, and of these it is calculated that 5000 have joined the strike. To account for the remaining 4000, it should be stated that a number of houses at once yielded to the demands of the men, and that some actually even required to receive their orders as usual. But example was contagious in a week many of them had deserted; and now there is a list of twenty-two leading firms in which the chiefs of divisions have joined the strike. There are said to be 12,000 linen-drappers in Paris, and of these it is calculated that 5000 have joined the strike. To account for the remaining 4000, it should be stated that a number of houses at once yielded to the demands of the men, and that some actually even required to receive their orders as usual. 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NEWCASTLE.

Day was observed in New
ition. The weather was n

holiday keepers who visit the Northern district appear in witnessing the regatta the advent of 1870 was celebrated, the chief feature, and during the regatta the wharves of the racing could be seen. The ship did service as flagship, and indulged in dancing. A Volunteer band, from Maitland, attracted a large number of spectators, who spent the day in watching the ocean scenery, which

For Amateurs (*bona fide*)—*First* (first) prize, either a pair of oars, with coxswain, £100. *Second*: From flagship round the point of Scott's Point, round the point of the flagship—twice over. First prize, £100. Coxswain, £50. Second prize, £25. Third prize, £10. Fourth prize, £5. Fifth prize, £2.50. Sixth prize, £1.25. Seventh prize, £0.75. Eighth prize, £0.50. Ninth prize, £0.25. Tenth prize, £0.125. Eleventh prize, £0.0625. Twelfth prize, £0.03125. Thirteenth prize, £0.015625. Fourteenth prize, £0.0078125. Fifteenth prize, £0.00390625. Sixteenth prize, £0.001953125. Seventeenth prize, £0.0009765625. Eighteenth prize, £0.00048828125. Nineteenth prize, £0.000244140625. Twentieth prize, £0.0001220703125. Twenty-first prize, £0.00006103515625. Twenty-second prize, £0.000030517578125. Twenty-third prize, £0.0000152587890625. Twenty-fourth prize, £0.00000762939453125. Twenty-fifth prize, £0.000003814697265625. Twenty-sixth prize, £0.0000019073486328125. Twenty-seventh prize, £0.00000095367431640625. Twenty-eighth prize, £0.000000476837158203125. Twenty-ninth prize, £0.0000002384185791015625. Thirtieth prize, £0.00000011920928955078125. Thirty-first prize, £0.000000059604644775390625. Thirty-second prize, £0.0000000298023223876953125. Thirty-third prize, £0.00000001490116119384765625. Thirty-fourth prize, £0.000000007450580596923828125. Thirty-fifth prize, £0.0000000037252902984619140625. Thirty-sixth prize, £0.00000000186264514923095703125. Thirty-seventh prize, £0.000000000931322574615478515625. Thirty-eighth prize, £0.0000000004656612873077392578125. Thirty-ninth prize, £0.00000000023283064365386962890625. Fortieth prize, £0.000000000116415321826934814453125. Forty-first prize, £0.0000000000582076609134674072265625. Forty-second prize, £0.00000000002910383045673370361328125. Forty-third prize, £0.000000000014551915228366851806640625. Forty-fourth prize, £0.0000000000072759576141834259033203125. Forty-fifth prize, £0.00000000000363797880709171295166015625. Forty-sixth prize, £0.000000000001818989403545856475830078125. Forty-seventh prize, £0.0000000000009094947017729282379150390625. Forty-eighth prize, £0.00000000000045474735088646411895751953125. Forty-ninth prize, £0.000000000000227373675443232059478759765625. Fiftieth prize, £0.0000000000001136868377216160297393798828125. Fifty-first prize, £0.00000000000005684341886080801486968994140625. Fifty-second prize, £0.000000000000028421709430404007434844970703125. Fifty-third prize, £0.0000000000000142108547152020037174224853515625. Fifty-fourth prize, £0.00000000000000710542735760100185871124267578125. Fifty-fifth prize, £0.000000000000003552713678800500929355621337890625. Fifty-sixth prize, £0.0000000000000017763568394002504646778106689453125. Fifty-seventh prize, £0.00000000000000088817841970012523223890533447265625. Fifty-eighth prize, £0.000000000000000444089209850062616119452667236328125. Fifty-ninth prize, £0.0000000000000002220446049250313080597263336181640625. Sixtieth prize, £0.00000000000000011102230246251565402986316680908203125. Sixty-first prize, £0.000000000000000055511151231257827014931583404541015625. Sixty-second prize, £0.0000000000000000277555756156289135074657917022705078125. Sixty-third prize, £0.00000000000000001387778780781445675373289585113525390625. Sixty-fourth prize, £0.000000000000000006938893903907228376866447925567626953125. Sixty-fifth prize, £0.0000000000000000034694469519536141884332239627838134765625. Sixty-sixth prize, £0.00000000000000000173472347597680709421661198139190673828125. Sixty-seventh prize, £0.000000000000000000867361737988403547108330599069595369140625. Sixty-eighth prize, £0.0000000000000000004336808689942017735441652995347976845703125. Sixty-ninth prize, £0.00000000000000000021684043449710088677208264976739884228515625. Seventieth prize, £0.000000000000000000108420217248550443386041324883699421142578125. Seventy-first prize, £0.0000000000000000000542101086242752216930206624418497105712890625. Seventy-second prize, £0.00000000000000000002710505431213761084651033122092485528564453125. Seventy-third prize, £0.000000000000000000013552527156068805423255165610462427642822265625. Seventy-fourth prize, £0.0000000000000000000067762635780344027116275828052312137114111328125. Seventy-fifth prize, £0.00000000000000000000338813178901720135581379140261560685570556640625. Seventy-sixth prize, £0.000000000000000000001694065894508600677906895701307803278527783203125. Seventy-seventh prize, £0.0000000000000000000008470329472543003389534478506539016392638916015625. Seventy-eighth prize, £0.00000000000000000000042351647362715016947672392532695081963194580078125. Seventy-ninth prize, £0.000000000000000000000211758236813575084738361962663475409815972900390625. Eightieth prize, £0.0000000000000000000001058791184067875423691809813317377049079864501953125. 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and Stranger were also out after pulling a few hundred feet in length throughout. —Licensed Watermen, (second prize, pulling a boat off the shore, and back past the flag, size, 30s.

...
... W. Spence ...
... after the first mile, and
... length.
... Ballastmen, lightermen,
... of oars, with coxswain, in
... man's boats. Course : sand
... prize, £2.
... Cadia and G. Pierce ...
... and Gardner ...
... —For all comers, pulling

First prize, £8; second

Dunnett, 40 lbs.	...
Hickey, 80 lbs.	...
Dunnell, feather	...

regarded as the principal
start a rumour got about t
s to the winner had been
Many bets were accordin
Dunnett went to the fron
Hickey all the way round

—All bona fide skiffs
rank less than 23...
allow half a minute in
false keels, and wash
in flagship, round the buoys
Port Waratah, round the

—Amateurs, pulling two
in, in light waterman's skiff,
first prize, £8; second prize,

...
...
... of the best races on the
... of lengths only divided the
... —For all open boats (s
... overall, under canvas.
... prize, £12; second prize

—Youths' not exceeding
a pair of oars, with coxswain.
Course: Same as No. 6.
\$2.
—Members of the Newca-

...in boats not exceeding
respective boats to be select
at Committee. Course
12; second prize, £4.
Hickey, T. Jackson, R. But
Hickey, M. O'Brien, W. Trele
Beeson, Abern, Malone, and
e.—Gig and Dingy. Pr
than 25 feet long; the bo
in the dingy within 20 m
in water.
and

—I regret to say that a fatal accident, while facing the Industrial School, named Burgowen, was taken to the beach below, and was buried, although the height from the beach was considerable and difficult.

This is the second accident within the past few months necessary that exists for protection of a fence along such a road on public holidays by the of the district.
Saturday night.

QUEENSLAND.
As we have files to the 30th
Brisbane is thus spoken
30th ultimo:—Shortly af
visited by a thunderstorm
effect of tempering to so
of the last few days.
three hottest days we can
thermometer stood at 105 deg
about 10 in the forenoon

be reasonably considered a
was fully up to 160
that it was in the sun
say, lest people should
has joined our staff. The
great; but the worst of it
to the air for a time, bring
which becomes as trying
gret, too, to state that so
occurred, some of which

"It seems to present an instantly
costume suited to the climate,
and black hats gasping for air;
more comfortable in a
; and ladies will insist
," no matter how desir-
e, and opposed to long hair,
quired, of either or both.
ark, will walk down Queen-
e a sensible costume for them."
How the unfortunate new-

think it incumbent upon
clothes they can possibly find
to know. All we fear
we shall be kept rather busy
writing the foregoing,
and Observer that, in the sum-
mer of 1867, but on no occa-
sion, on the 2nd of January

stood at 108 degrees in the which lasted nearly through great extent, otherwise the together insupportable.]
letter from Gladstone states house defalcations there are than was anticipated. Although ought to have been four discovered, and grown headquarters. The deficit,

VICTORIA.

the charge of larceny was at the charge of embezzlement at the General Sessions. It was proved that on the 1st Nov. 1872, Messrs. Darby and Clarke had received £1030 9s. 6d., for the purchase of their shares, but that, on the 1st Dec. 1872, £727 18s. 11d. into his own hands. Messrs. Clarke and Darby were charged with keeping back only a c

n the 24th November,
1982, together with a debit slip
from the Bank in London, to the
bank, twenty-six days after
it was shown, however, the
money to his own
fictitious debit slip on
and this will form one
of the forged, besides

ports were at the
e exports at the
head of popu-
nports were at
t the exports
er head. Apart
onies' last year's
50,599; exports,

of export last
05, of which
of this colony;
£1,895,929 was
th Wales; coal,
92,201; tallow,
£105,995; live
£226,458; salt

cheese, £19,071 ;
shipping inwards
amounting 724,193
and 77,223 tons
received per escort
about £31,000 in
the preceding year.
valued 1,433,807

was 1,887,085 gallons of wine
for 1867-8.
monetary institu-
tion valued at
£598,098 during
note circulation
£54,866. The

1921 as against
31st December,
rapid progress of
ago the colony
season 1867-8 it
but during the
, no less than
of 1868-9

tion of 1332 tons,
value of this at
e if we consider
of an article
d have to be
ar crop of last
£50,120. These
he official docu-

ed, amply testify
ony.
request us to state
ex Xulla consists
44,894 lbs. leaf.
n the European
ted in this mora-

made in the sampling of
the transactions of
about 1800 hogheads
of fine Western
holders generally are
upon current rates.
The general character of
the lances has produced
colour and length,

Under date of 29th we have the following
d by freezing in the
ed "substitutes," there
ck of such is so limited

from which manufac-
leaf and Strips ; There
vry parcels, and larger
considerable portion of
off the market, present
Kentucky and Missouri
leaf in, and some com-
ry and leafy lots of leaf
the stock very bare,
more inquiry; no dem-
to any reduction on
heavy dark tobacco.

mouth have used since holders of and with current rates, for the selected part of the damage to the t that price will rule on is obtained, holders, their stocks. Maryland on rather more doing, food and useful classes, colory and fair browned, and dry colory sweet a ready sale,

appearance and moderate, but common and except at a large reduction the sales have been but descriptions, and holders of the parcels, of which the most. Advice speak but the present unsettled state of confidence among the doing, the stock being ; prices firm. Manila limited, buyers in

at of the less crop,
is but little offering,
a Cherokee and Cigars
been done; prices con-
are is but little doing.
en); The former con-
export, but no stock
only to a moderate
September having been
during the past month
Some new arrivals
an improvement in
ance. No sales either

for German there have
of the old crop, resulting
recs eslory strips have
Dutch there has been a
ding. Paraguay, Porto
bare. Java has been
in old tobacco. Some
Holland have arrived, a
waxy, and not very dry.
month have not yet
needed, owing to the
ates. St. Domingo has

offering. Algerian of wanted. Turkey: The and is now in course of took now in first hands. classes, have been made ppy parcels difficult to can: Our market is now done on hand. Caves a very little on sale, and smalls continue dull

The trade sales of flour
 £1.3. There have been
 5s 3d to 5s 4d. Oats
 at 3s 9d to 3s 10d. Spe-
 cially to the extent of 5000
 and. Trade parcels are
 of Marrian's ale has
 at sailing at 25 5s. to 25
 aged hands; the terms
 cargo of Mauritius sugar

NOTICE THIS DAY.

at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
Straw, &c.
ret, near Kent-street, at
at Bulah House, Kirri-
rhoid Furniture, Piano-
; at their Warehouse,
ape, &c.
stock of a Tobacconist,
ome, at 11, Woolpacks
Circular, Green, at 3

at 11, Bakery and
Stany-street, Waterloo;
Farm, with Horses, Cattle,
George's River; Allot-
ment, at 10, Hay, Straw
at 11, Horses, Vehicles,
at half-past 11, Fat

near-street, near King-
and Sandries.
at 11 and 7, Unredem, &
Straw, &c.

"A great deal
ish Church, I must
ch, more wittles."
n to their sales, this day
ock, and red Baltic dolls
"clock.—A.V.

ge1461347

AUCTION SALES

FINE CONGOU TEAS.
Important and Attractive Unreserved Auction Sale of
The Balance of the Cargo of the *Helmport*,
including some of the
FINEST TEAS OF THE SEASON,
and
GOOD MEDIC CONGOU,
in Choice, Balise, and Boxes.

Under Instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Fanning,
Griffiths, and Co.

TUESDAY, 4th January, 1870.

To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Country Buyers,
Shippers, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have
received instructions from Messrs. Fanning,
Griffiths, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse,
Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th January,
at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of this day's cargo of Congo
or Helmsport.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

Under Instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Fanning,
Griffiths, and Co.

The Balance of the Cargo of the *Pentagon*.

Without reserve. To close accounts.

TUESDAY, 4th January.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have
received instructions from Messrs. Fanning,
Griffiths, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse,
Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th January,
at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of the *Pentagon*, from
Mauritius, including a good assortment of crystal
and counter sugar.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Three-hundred Bags.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Sam Coates, from London.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will
sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and
O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th January, at 11
o'clock,
WM on 8, Nos. 3, 5, 12, 20, 22, 25, 29, 35, 16,
47, 50,
1, baler, each 300, corn sacks, 21 lbs., slightly damaged
by sea water.

Terms, cash.

Hops.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will
sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and
O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th January, at 11
o'clock,
8 baler hops, 1868.

Terms at sale.

At Brelah House, Kirribilli Point, North Shore.

Highly Important Sale by Auction

OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND

EFFECTS.

BEILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTES.

Highly cut Glass
First-class Electro-plate
ELEGANT Dining-room Furniture
ELEGANT Drawing-room Furniture
The Furniture of a gentleman's family.
And every requisite for a gentleman's family.

A very quiet and good Milk Cow
And the usual sundries.

For full particulars see catalogue, which may be
obtained on the premises, or at the Rooms of the
Auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have
received instructions from H. H.
Boschamps, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence,
Beulah House, Kirribilli Point, North Shore, THIS
DAY, January 4, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, piano-
forte, glass, electro-plate, &c., &c.

On view on MONDAY, between the hours of 9 a.m. and
6 p.m., and on the day of sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Under Instructions from the Importers, Messrs. McDonald,
Smith, and Co.

The entire Cargo of the *Burgess* Oranum, just arrived from
Bourbon, consisting of

RATION and MEDIUM COUNTER SUGARS,
all of which are packed
IN 50 SMALL MATS.

* * The particular attention of the Trade and Country
Buyers is directed to the above Cargoes, from which they
may supply themselves with the descriptions of Sugar so
much required for months past.

DAY OF SALE, WEDNESDAY, 5th January.

No reserve. Terms liberal.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have
received instructions from the Importers,
Messrs. McDonald, Smith, and Co., to sell by
auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets,
on WEDNESDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of the *Oranum*, from Bourbon, consist-
ing of ration and counter sugars, in small mats,
admirably suited for present requirements.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

On THURSDAY, January 6th, at 11 o'clock.

At 104, Macleay-street,
the residence of Hugh Gordon, Esq.,

Highly Important Sale by Auction of

MAJESTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SILVER PLATE

OIL PAINTINGS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsters, Collectors,
and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have
been favoured with instructions from Hugh
Gordon, Esq., who is leaving for the interior, to sell by
auction, at his residence, 104, Macleay-street, on THURSDAY,
January 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his magnificent household furniture and
effects.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.

At No. 132, Royston-street, Macleay-street.

The Residence of David Forbes, Esq.

THE WHOLE OF THE SUBSTANTIAL AND

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CUT

GLASS, SILVER, PLATE, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have
been favoured with instructions from David
Forbes, Esq., in consequence of the departure of his family
for Tasmania, to sell by auction, at his residence, 132,
Royston-street, on FRIDAY, 7th January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the valuable furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, 12th January, at 11 o'clock,
on the premises known as

ANDERSON'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 360, George-

street,

By order of Mr. Alfred Anderson,
who is relinquishing the business, not being able to give
sufficient attention to it in consequence of his profes-
sional duties.

THE LEASE, GOOD-WILL, AND FIXTURES,

THE SUPERB AND UNRIVALLED STOCK

OF

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PIANOFORTES AND

HARMONIUMS,

by all the most celebrated makers,
Most in demand.

LARGE ORGAN

An immense variety of the most modern Operatic and
Dance Music,
&c., &c.

To Piano-forte Workmen, the Musical Profession,
Gentlemen Furnishing, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have
been favoured with instructions from Mr.
Alfred Anderson to sell by auction, on the premises, 360,
George-street, on TUESDAY, 12th January, at 11
o'clock,
The above.

Terms at sale.

* * The Auctioneers would particularly invite the atten-
tion of intending purchasers to this really first-class invest-
ment. The lease has still 4 years to run, at a rental of
£375 per annum, the upper portion of the premises being
sublet for the period of the lease, thus leaving a
capacious ground floor with very convenient in the most
desirable and central position in the city for the occupancy
of the purchaser.

Preliminary Notice.

On an early day, of which due notice will be given,
at

CARADON, WOOLLAHRA,

The residence of Edward Chapman, Esq.,

THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERB HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, CUT GLASS,

and EFFECTS.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsters, Brokers, and
others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have
been favoured with instructions from Edward
Chapman, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Caradon,
Woollahra, on an early day.

The whole of his elegant household furniture and effects.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.

BALMAIN.

On the Premises, Reynolds-street, Hoppy Valley.

WEDNESDAY, 5th January.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND

EFFECTS.

Handsome Rosewood Drawing-room Suite
Loo Table, Chiffonier, Whatnots
Telescope Dining Table
Cupboard and Sideboard
Large Bookcase
Large Sideboard
Choice Ornaments and Engravings
Dinner and Dessert Service
China, Glass, and Earthenware
Tubular and Sawn Bedsteads
Horn-hair Mattresses, Pillows, &c.
Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers
Washstands and Fittings, &c.
Kitchen Utensils, and General Household Requisites.

A brilliant toned Rosewood COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Also,
A PILE DRIVING MACHINE and MONKEY
A Powerful Double Purchase CRAB WINCH.

Without the least reserve.

Positive Sale.

SPLENDID BLOCK OF CITY PROPERTY, situated in
DEVONSHIRE-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
well known as the successful old-established Public-
house.

THE MADEIRA INN,
now licensed to Mr. David Moon.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. TERMS AT SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have re-
ceived instructions to sell by public auction,
at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNES-
DAY, 5th January.

That really valuable freehold property, situated at the
corner of DEVONSHIRE-STREET and ROYAL-
STREET, SURRY HILLS, and well known as

THE MADEIRA INN,
having a frontage of 46 feet 6 inches to Hol-street,
and a frontage of 55 feet to Devonshire-street. It
is a most substantial building of brick and stone
erected, with a high roof.

In the basement is a kitchen and 3 cellars; on the ground
floor are a bar 26 feet by 15 feet, 2 sitting-rooms, a bar
parlour, and another room.

On the first floor are a large-room, 31 feet by 13 feet,
and four bedrooms.

In the yard leading into Devonshire-street is a stable,
with two rooms over.

This property is too well known to need much
notice. As old and thoroughly well-established business
is attached to it, and it is now in the hands of an ex-
perienced practical business man, held under a lease having nearly three
years to run, at the remarkably low rent of £1 10s per week.
The house throughout is in excellent order, and to any one
in search of a CERTAIN REMUNERATIVE IN-
VESTMENT no better opportunity than the present is
likely to present itself.

IMPORTANT SALE.

CHOICE CITY FREEHOLDS,
situated in

CUMBERLAND-PLACE.

PRINCE-STREET.

LOT 1.—CUMBERLAND LODGE, Cumberland-place,
adjoining the family residence of the late Dr. Mitchell.
LOT 2.—Stone Cottage adjoining.

LOT 3.—Allotment of Land, at the rear of lots 1 and 2,
having a frontage to Prince-street.

LOT 4.—Allotment fronting Prince-street, and adjoining
the residence of Rev. E. Rogers.

**TITLE.—Apply to Messrs. Norton and Barker, solici-
tors, Elizabeth-street.**

TERMS AT SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received
instructions to sell by public auction, at
Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNES-
DAY, 5th January.

The following choice city freehold properties:—

LOT 1.—All that block of land, having about 90 FEET

frontage to CUMBERLAND-PLACE, by a depth

of about 168 feet, on which is erected that sub-

stantial and comfortable family residence, known as

CUMBERLAND LODGE, the residence of Mr. Mitchell.

LOT 2.—An allotment of land, having 30 feet frontage

to PRINCE-STREET, by a depth of 102 feet, and

adjoining the residence of Rev. E. Rogers.

LOT 3.—An allotment of land, having 30 feet frontage

to PRINCE-STREET, by a depth of 97 feet.

LOT 4.—An allotment of land, having 30 feet frontage

to PRINCE-STREET, by a depth of 97 feet.

These allotments are situated at the present part

of the garden of Cumberland Lodge. They are immediately

adjacent to the residence of Mr. Mitchell.

Particular attention is directed to the sale of these

properties, the positions they command are not surpassed in

the locality, and as they have been brought forward for

sale, they are really well worth the attention of the public.

PLAN on view at Mort's Rooms.

POSITIVE SALE.

Preliminary Notice.

ORCHARD PROPERTY and CHOICE BUILD-

ING LAND, on the LIVERPOOL ROAD, situate at

BURWOOD, immediately opposite the residence of

A. ASHDOWN, Esq., and in the neighbourhood of

WILKINSON, Esq., and W. G. MORRIS, Esq., and

comprising an area of 81 ACRES of ROADS, more or less,

divided into blocks of from 4 to 5 acres.

TITLE, Lands Titles Act.

TERMS AT SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received
instructions to sell by public auction, at
Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNES-
DAY, 12th January.

That really choice property situate on the LIVERPOOL
ROAD, immediately opposite the residence of A.
ASHDOWN, Esq., and comprising an area of 81
ACRES of ROADS, more or less, together with the
valuable orchard thereon, now in the occupation of
Mr. Creswick.

This truly choice property, well known as the property
of Dr. O'BRIEN, is now in the market for sale at a
price in the locality, unique of its kind, is particularly directed
to the present opportunity.

The land is all cleared and in paddocks, and the views
from it are very fine.

Preliminary Notice.

LOT 1.—TWO 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, situate at
the corner of CUMBERLAND-PLACE and ROYAL-
STREET, SURRY HILLS, and well known as

LOT 2.—6 ALLOTMENTS, BURKE-STREET,
situate at the corner of CUMBERLAND-PLACE and
Burke-street, each having a frontage of 20 feet by
back fence.

LOT 3.—TWO ALLOTMENTS, DOWLING and CHELSEA
STREETS, SURRY HILLS, opposite the Sydney
Common, each having about 22 feet frontage with
back fence.

TITLE, Unquestionable.—TERMS AT SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have re-
ceived instructions to sell by public auction,
at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WED-
NESDAY, 2nd February.

Full particulars of which will be published in a few
days.

WEDNESDAY, 5th January.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE OF
CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PRO-
PERTIES by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-
street, at 11 o'clock, on

WEDNESDAY, 5th January.

FIVE DOCK.

That choice and charm-
ingly situated property,
WATERVIEW, situate at
FIVE DOCK, and com-
prising 46 ACRES of
LAND, the finest situa-
tion, with vineyard, orchard,
cultivation paddock, family
residence, &c.

CUMBERLAND-PLACE.

LOT 1.—Block of land
having about 80 feet frontage
to Cumberland-place, to-
gether with that substantial
and comfortable family re-
sidence known as CUMBER-
LAND LODGE, adjoining
the family residence of the
late Dr. Mitchell.

LOT 2.—Stone Cottage
adjoining.

LOT 3.—Allotment of
land at the rear of lots 1
and 2, fronting Prince-
street.

LOT 4.—Allotment of
land, fronting Prince-street,
and adjoining the residence
of Rev. E. Rogers.

DEVONSHIRE-STREET. That well-known city
Tubular and Sawn Bedsteads
Horn-hair Mattresses, Pillows, &c.
Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers
Washstands and Fittings, &c.
Kitchen Utensils, and General Household Requisites.

MADEIRA INN, now
licensed to Mr. David Moon.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

By order of the Mortgagees.

SMITH-STREET, BALMAIN.

Being part of lot 10, section 10, of the BALMAIN
ALLOTMENT OF LAND WITH WEATHERBOARD
COTTAGE, known as the property of Mr. Russell.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE

and HAIDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

TERMS AT SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received
instructions to sell by public auction, at
Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNES-
DAY, 12th January.

All that allotment of land situate in Balmain, being part
of lot 10, section 10, of the original subdivision of
the Balmain Estate, having 31 feet frontage to
Smith-street, by a depth of 783 feet, on which is
erected

WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
now in the occupation of Mr. Russell.

This property is in the market for POSITIVE SALE,
and is worth the attention of those in search of a SUGU
INVESTMENT.

MANEROO DISTRICT.

For Sale by Public Auction.

On TUESDAY, 8th February, 1870.

That desirable Squatting known as

MOUNT MARSHALL.

MORT and CO. have received instructions
to sell by public auction, at the Sale Room of
their Wool Warehouse, Phillip-street, Circular Quay,
on TUESDAY, 8th February, 1870, at 11 o'clock,
That desirable station known as MOUNT MARSHALL,
and situated in the MOUNT MARSHALL DISTRICT.

The station is at present very lightly stocked, and will
be sold with the stock now on it, consisting of about 1900
sheep, 100 head of cattle, and 10 horses.

The run is well and thickly grassed, and has an estimated
area of 36 square miles, of which about 1500 acres are
enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, and will carry from
1200 to 1500 head of cattle in all seasons.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and complete,
and comprise House with six rooms, Dairy, Store, Stables,
and Sydney markets, and a distant from the station of
about 10 miles. The station is well stocked with
huts, &c. Stocked with swing gates, large enough to
work 2000 head of cattle, and in fact every requisite for the
efficient and economical working of the station.
There is also a fruit and vegetable garden.

As a FATTENING RUN, Mount Marshall is not sur-
passed in the district, as is proved by the character of the
stock and the market for the station.

THE SITUATION is a most desirable one, being so con-
venient to the Gippsland, Robert Town, Melbourne, and
Sydney markets, and is distant from the station of about 60
miles, from Melbourne 30 miles, and from Eden 41 miles.
The last two named places there is weekly communication
by coach. The Homestead is on 750 acres land, secured
under conditional purchase.

To any one in a position, to fully stock, this station would
be a most profitable one, and the following particulars are

•

ed BEDROOM to LET, for
amission-street.
for gentlemen, with piano,
price moderate. 93, Palmer-st.
ENTS with Board Wanted
ults, nine children (all under
b terms, P.M.A., HERALD
Residence, for Gentlemen. 4,
orough-street, Bedford.

ROOMS to LET, with every
ge-street South.

an, Partial Board, with bath,
derate. X. Y. Z., HERALD.

man, Partial BOARD and
quarior-street North or Dar-
ox 226, Post Office.

young person, a furnished
ntial part of the town. Apply
rms moderate.

LET
AGE beautifully situated, to
 B., Campbelltown.
 kitchen, and stable. Apply
 Elizabeth street.
ICKFIELD-HILL.—To be
MISES, No. 612. Apply to
 ill.
LET. a new **HOUSE** of five
 beautifully situated, on

of the harbour; bathing-machine Dock steamer calls at the wharf, 18s. per week, taxes paid, on the wharf.

furnished, a pleasantly large garden and paddock; cow or horse. Address Mr. Street, Sydney; or Mr. Thorne,

with water and gas laid on.
Baker, Elizabeth street,
Michael's Parsonage, Albion-
T, coming in easy. Baker
ref., next BELL'S LANE.
Cellar, and Room to LET.
Christ Church.
baths; license, &c., &c., easy,
ous person. Bate, 165, Pitt-st.
ing HOUSES in various

LET, superior COTTAGE,
stage 41, Cumber-land-st. N.
LET, or for SALE, that
Marino RESIDENCE and
rooms, cow paddock, and
room HOUSE and kitchen.
John Carr, Lavender Bay.

the well-known commodions
of the late Thomas Comte,
Belairau, now occupied by
The house will be empty
ready for the immediate recep-
tion of Mr. Grav has kindly offered
Alexander Ross, of Camp-
the necessary information to

HOUSES, wash-houses,
 St. C. Maves, 16, Orwell-st.
 HOUSES (8 and 10 rooms), at
 Woolcott, Bell's-chamber.
 HOUSES, with balcony
 Tindale, 145, King-st. East.
 rooms, with water. Apply
 at, Surry Hills.
 at, Balmain, the COTTAGE
 ns.

HOUSE, corner of Crescent
ly at the house.

fully situated, HOUSE, 4
s, hall, &c. Mayne, grocer.
rooms, kitchen, yard, back
a. Challenger, gunmaker.

SE, Campbell-place, in good
William-street.

rooms. 148, Victoria-street.

good trade in the fancy and
226, William-street.
HOUSE, Yurong-street. F.
agent, 77, William-street.
near William-st. HOUSE,
& Co. 146, Palmer-street.
S, 8 rooms each, extensive
ly Temperance Hall.
ke-street - 8 rooms, kitchen,
dining, South Head Road.

UP, with immediate possession, 230, Castlereagh-street.

and HOUSE, 33, West-street, n. 351, Pitt-street South.

et, Surry Hills—7 rooms, at, 18s.

sh COTTAGE—4 rooms, ply 428, George-street.

opposite the Union Club, room; kitchen, bathroom,

Apply on the premises.
SELLING HOUSE, plate-
 glass fitting, opposite Police
 only on the premises.
BR, suitable for a boarding-
 est, opposite Victoria Club.
Immodious COTTAGE (de-
 stanmore Road. 'Bus stand
 ds and never-failing water
 ins, jewellers, 231, Pitt-st.
 S

COTTAGES, in a healthy
t rents lower than in any
Killick, Council Chambers,

terrace, Bligh-street, oppo-
siting 9 rooms, bath-room and
servants' quarters; immediate pos-
sessor King-street East.

W. N. T., presently occupied by
the Belmore Markets, Camp-
den-street, Prince Alfred

W. N. T. on Lease, the HOUSE,
near the Supreme Court,

James Haime, Architect.
-street.
Jones's Point, opposite Goat
FRONTAGE; rent low;
At. Apply G. Wangelheim,
or Unfurnished, for such
d up n, the HOUSE and
y Frsa. Lord, St. Leonarda.
as. Lord, Miller-street, St.

OFFICES (ground and first floor), Pitt-street. Apply to the Rooms.

and commodious STORES. Apply to T. E. Ward.

the FARM, opposite Prince's Wharf, suitable for dairy, adapted for race-horse establishments, and fine run of water on the premises.

HERALD MONTHLY
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